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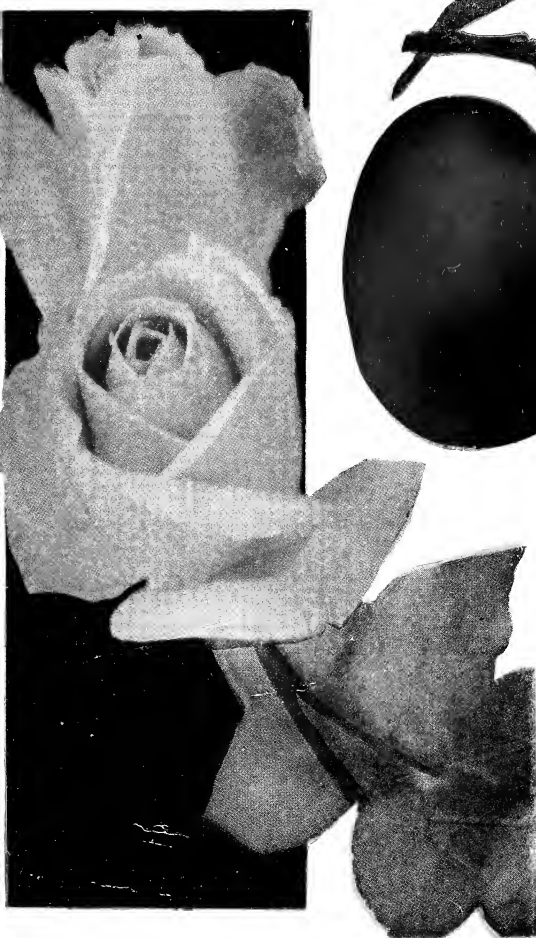
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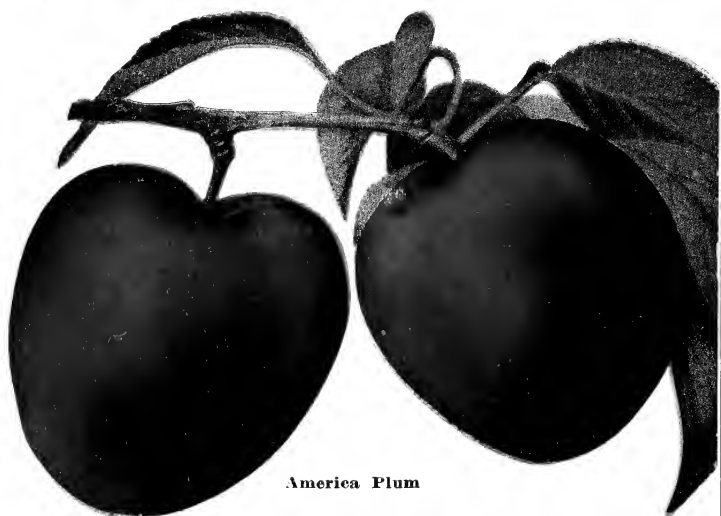
The Road to a Happy Home.

YAGER NURSERY AND SEED BOOK

Fremont
Nebraska



Pink Killarney



America Plum



Everbearing Strawberries.



Pearl Gooseberry (Photo).

THE PEARL

Best one of all. Its good points are:

- 1st. Fruit largest size.
- 2nd. Extremely hardy.
- 3d. Bears second year.
- 4th. Delicious flavor.
- 5th. Very prolific. (See price on Blue Sheet)

McINTOSH RED

An exceptional apple. The farmer's favorite. The children select it first. The one you bring out when company comes.

- 1st. Color deepest red.
- 2nd. Big as Ben Davis.
- 3d. Unsurpassed flavor.
- 4th. Tree perfectly hardy.
- 5th. A late keeper.

(See prices on blue Sheet)



McIntosh Red.



At Dinner April 20th

John. "Pass the Sparagus, Maw."

Ma. "Why, Jawn, you ought to be ashamed, you've had two dishes before."

Pa. "Oh, let the kid have it, Ma; I want some more myself."

Yes, that is the way it goes with anything good, everybody wants some.

Well, it's good and healthy, too.

Start a bed this Spring, and you will be like the girl in the story, "Happy ever after".

PALMETTO. Best kind, largest size, tender, early, crisp, hardy.

2 year plants.
(See prices on blue Sheet)

My Own Page



AFTER I have written the last line of the last page of this little book, I sit down to write this page, hoping it will give you as much pleasure to read my book as it has been for me to prepare it.

In reviewing my activities for the past year, I am more and more impressed with the great productiveness of our farms, and how nature, aided by the hand of man, makes the American Farmer the marvel of the world.

Last October I was on a farm in Southern Nebraska, where one of my growers was hulling Red Clover Seed. He was getting about two bushels per acre, which was a fair yield, the first cutting having produced a ton and a quarter per acre of the best hay.

This particular field had been in cultivation just fifty years, and a conservative estimate showed that an average annual return for the whole period had been not less than \$18.00, which would be a gross income of \$900.00 per acre.

This is not an exceptional case, but proves what I said before, that our fields one year with another are veritable gold mines. Years of high prices come; then periods of depression, but after all, the venture is less speculative than any other industry, and in fact is the most essential calling of man.

The farmer may not be "monarch of all he surveys," but he is about as near it as any one I know. The business and professional man is beset with many ills that the farmer knows not of. The city man finds that he is being ground to dust by the profiteer, the wholesaler, high taxes, terrific rents, slow collections, labor troubles and a score of other vexations.

The average city man stands the chance of winning only in five cases out of one hundred. The average farmer has his own milk and butter, his eggs, poultry, his meat supply, his orchard products; often his honey gathered from his clover fields. A vegetable garden adds to the table supply. Go into the average farmer's cellar and see the winter supply of canned fruit and vegetables. Go to the apple bin and sample a Grimes Golden Pippin. Note the pile of Early Ohios, all grown and harvested from the soil.

When city values shrink, when stocks and bonds tumble, when the men of high finance face ruin, when shops close, when men lose the savings of years in some commercial venture, we instinctively turn to the business of farming as the safest occupation of all.

I do not know why I choose to write at such length upon this subject except it be to emphasize the pre-eminent place the farmer holds in the Middle West. Following the period of deflation, it will be found that the farmer is still the man who has been least affected.

As I have driven from field to field this season, where we have contracts for growing field seed, it has been a pleasant surprise to know that there is a splendid crop of all kinds, so that we can supply you at very moderate prices.

Our Nursery Stock promises to be equal to the best, and we look forward to a most prosperous year. If this little book should come to the notice of some one who is not now one of our patrons, we will welcome you among us and pledge you faithful service and earnest cooperation.

Read This Page Carefully

HOW TO ORDER. For your convenience we enclose an Envelope and Order Sheet, to be used when ordering from this book, but you can send the order on ANY kind of paper, in any kind of an envelope. We will get the order, and you will get the goods you want, we guarantee that.

WHEN TO ORDER. Place your order as early as possible, as delay and confusion are thus avoided and better service is assured.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. When we get your order we write you *immediately*, stating the amount of money received, and giving the approximate time of shipment.

AM I RESPONSIBLE? You have a right to know, five Fremont Banks say I am **RELIABLE** and that I keep all my promises. Your own banker has my "rating", ask him about Yager. You take no chances whatever.

MY TERMS. Cash should accompany your order, but the money is yours till you get the goods. You may remit by **DRAFT, EXPRESS ORDER, POST OFFICE ORDER** or **PERSONAL CHECK**, (in which case add 10c exchange).

OUR LOCATION. Fremont, Nebr., is in Dodge Co., being 37 miles Northwest of Omaha and 50 miles north of Lincoln.

SHIPPING FACILITIES Three railroads enter Fremont, namely, Union Pacific, B. & M., and the C. & N. W., thus giving good service to all points. Also we have the American Railway Express Co.

GUARANTEE I promise that all Nursery Stock will reach you in good live condition. Each variety will be plainly marked, and everything will be packed in the best possible manner. Errors on our part will be cheerfully rectified.

AGENTS. This book is my **ONLY SALESMAN**. I have no agents, no one has authority to represent my Nursery and Seed Co.

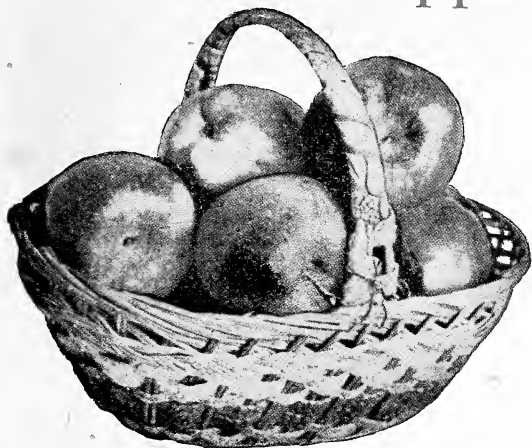
REPLACING STOCK. I do not replace Nursery Stock free, because I have no control over the weather, neither could I be responsible for neglect, carelessness, or other injury, after you receive the stock in good condition.

FREE FREIGHT. The Freight or Express will be paid by me on all Nursery orders (but not Seed) amounting to \$10.00. Neighbors may combine orders and get **FREE DELIVERY**.

INSPECTION. All my Nursery Stock has been inspected by the official known as the State Entomologist, who has given me a "Clean bill of health."

CLAIMS AND DELAYS. If a shipment should arrive in a damaged condition, have the Railroad or Express Agent note same on your receipt, and write us at once. We notify you the day shipment is made. If goods do not arrive in a reasonable time, notify us, so we can trace same.

Apples



A nice little Home Apple Orchard costs but little, grows fast, and in a short time furnishes an abundance of fruit.

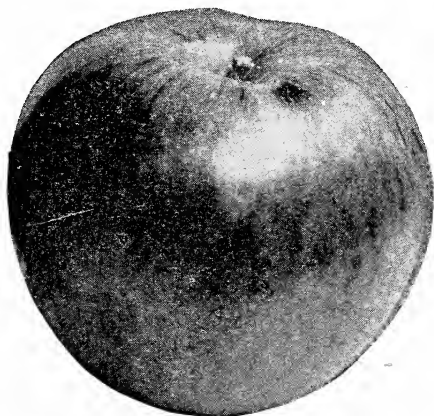
SUMMER APPLES

Duchess—Very hardy, bears young, red striped. Juicy and tart. Best for sauce and pies. Ripens in July.

Early Harvest—Pale yellow. Fine quality, early bearer. Good eating apples. Quite hardy. Ripens in July.

Red Astrachan—Russian origin. Fair size. Dark red cheek, white flesh. Hardy. Ripens in July.

***Yellow Transparent (Russian)**—Waxen yellow. Beautiful, highest quality. Bears second year from planting. Extremely hardy. Ripens at harvest time.



WEALTHY (Best Fall Apple)

FALL APPLES

Maiden Blush—Rather large. Bears every year. Yellow with red cheek, good for eating. Hardy and juicy. Ripens in September.

Wealthy—Dark red cheek. Good size. Hardy everywhere. Bears very young. The best cooking and baking apple. Ripens in October.

Snow—(Fameuse)—Bright red. White flesh. Spicy flavor. One of the best. Ripens in October.

Prices Sweet—Splashed with red. Fair size. Bears annually. The best fall sweet apple. Entirely hardy. Ripens in September.

Utter's Red—Cherry red. Juicy and sour. Good cooker. Hardy. Handsome fruit. Ripens in October.

WINTER APPLES

Jonathan—Good size, glossy, dark red. The prince of apples. Spicy and delicious. White flesh. Keeps till March. (Can't be beat).

Ben Davis—Large size. Red splashed cheek. Bears every year. Quality fair. Produces more bushels than any other kind. Keeps well till April.

WINTER APPLES—(Continued)

Janet (Geniton)—Small size. Pale green and red. Late blossom. Tender and crisp. Good quality. Very late keeper. Keeps till May.

Gano—Good size. Beautiful red toward the sun. Good quality. Fine for the market. Tree hardy. A money maker. Keeps till April.

Ramsdell Sweet—Rather large. Dark red. Best winter sweet apple. Hardy and productive. Keeps till February.

Salome—Good size. Yellowish red covered with bloom. Best flavor. Juicy and fine. Hardy on the prairies. Keeps till May. (Highly recommended.)

Northwestern Greening—Very large, greenish yellow. Extremely hardy. Vigorous grower. Good quality. Fine for baking. Keeps till March.

Winesap—Fair size. Dark red. Flat shape. Juicy and tender. Tree hardy. Early bearer. Good for home orchard or market. Keeps till May. (Be sure and plant some).

Grimes Golden—Medium size. Rich, golden yellow. Quality the very highest. Tender and spicy. Hardy. Keeps till February.

Iowa Blush—Medium size. White with red cheek. Quality fine. Hardy on the prairies. Keeps till February.

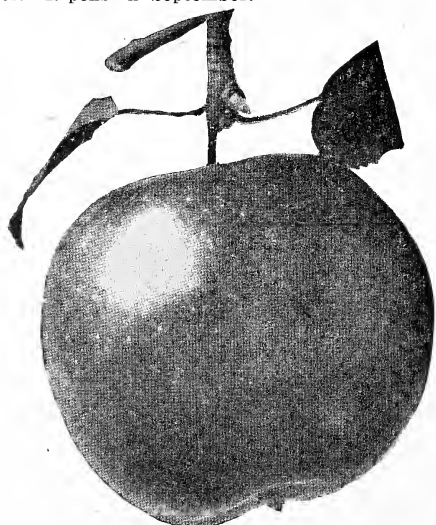
Ingram—Fair size. Dark striped. Very late bloomer. Splendid quality. Tender flesh. Keeps till May. (A good one.)

Note—Price of Crab Apples same as apples.

CRAB APPLES

Florence—Medium size. Yellow and red. Very handsome. Fine quality. Yellow flesh. Extremely hardy. Ripens in August.

Hyslop—Large. Dark red. Very hardy. Good for pickles and jelly. Abundant bearer. Ripens in September.



Whitney Crab
(The best crab of all.)



Delicious Apple

Delicious—Flourishes well in every state of the Union. Bears annually; great yielder; hangs well on trees. Trees very thrifty, long lived and extremely hardy. Fruit very large, nearly covered with brilliant dark red; flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy, melting and delicious; splendid keeper and shipper; should be in every orchard. Keeps until May.

Transcendent—Fruit medium size. Red and handsome. Fine for jelly and preserves. Great bearer. Ripens in September.

Whitney No. 20—Largest size. White splashed with red. Juicy, but not sour. Hardy everywhere. Fine for eating in haying time. Ripens in August.

McINTOSH RED

(See picture inside front cover).

The Apple of quality. Best winter sort. Tree is extremely hardy. Has been thoroughly tested. An early bearer; fruits annually. The fruit resembles the Snow apple, but is larger and more vigorous. The flesh is pure white; crisp and tender; very juicy and aromatic. Quality unsurpassed. No apple is more handsome in appearance, being a beautiful crimson color. A late keeper; lasts till May. Should be in every orchard.

(Same price as other sorts).

Cherries

THE Cherry is a mighty fine fruit. No one denies that. There are three ways of getting cherries. You can buy them; you can steal them; or you can raise them.

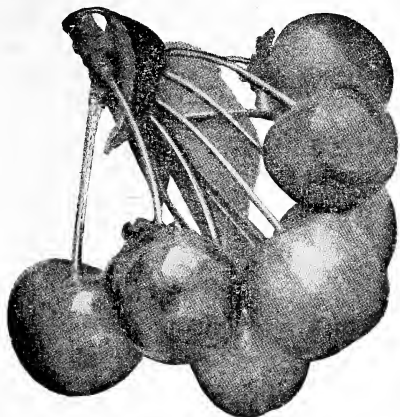
I notice but few buy them; it is dangerous to steal them (for there is generally a "blamed" dog around) and so I guess the only safe way is to raise them.

Cherry trees come into bearing young; the trees are hardy; they have no insect enemies; they stand drouth; and bear well if they have half a show.

My trees are all budded and true to name.

The varieties I offer are the very best tested kinds.

Six Cherry Trees back of the house is like putting money in the bank.



Early Richmond.

Early Richmond—Fair size. Rich red, very juicy. The best for cooking, canning and shipping. The earliest to ripen. Bears very young and is hardy. Ripens early in June.

English Morello—Medium size. Nearly black when ripe. Fruit juicy, dark and rich. Small seed. Quite hardy, good bearer. A good late kind. Ripens in July.

MAY DUKE CHERRY

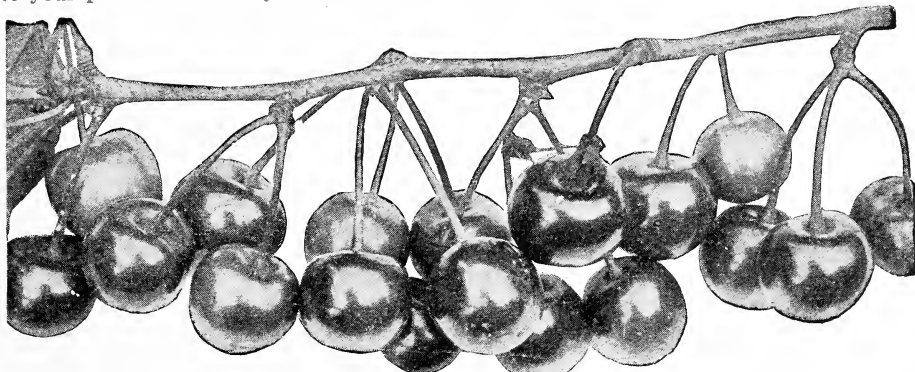
(See back cover).

If you want a Cherry better than anybody else has got, plant the May Duke. It is a beautiful grower; the fruit is very large and not half as sour as other Cherries. Some folks call it a "Sweet Cherry." Price same as other kinds.

Large Montmorency—Very large size. Light red color. Mild flavor. Rapid grower. Bears second year from planting. Ripens last of June. (One of the very best).

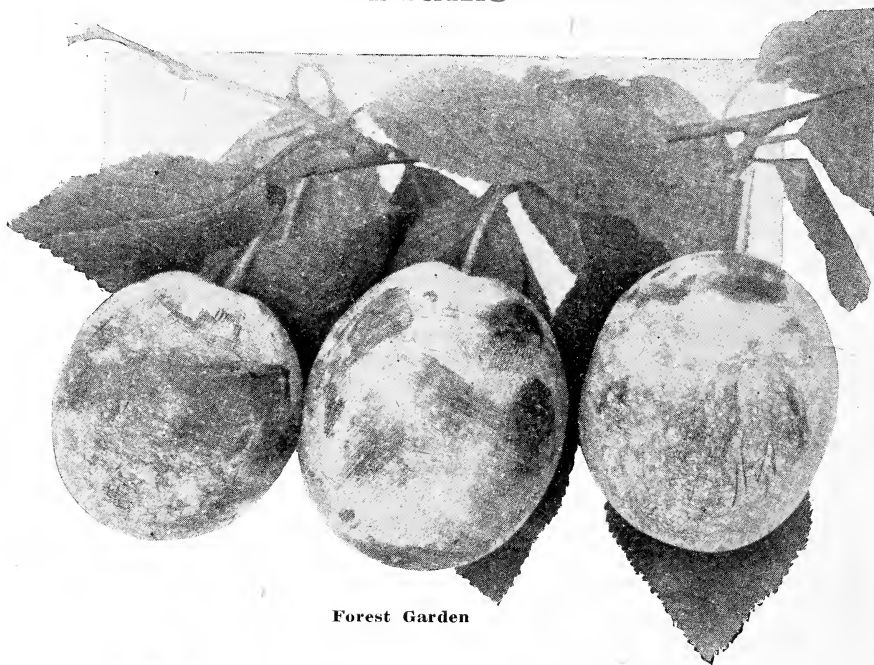
Dyehouse—This variety is not as sour as the other early cherries. A very early and sure bearer.

NOTE:—I will be glad to assist you in the selection of varieties that are adapted to your particular locality. Do not hesitate to ask questions.



Large Montmorency

Plums



Forest Garden

WHETHER you own a city lot, or a big farm, you should have some Plum trees. Plums bear the second or third year from planting. They require no special care, and take up but small space.

You can have Plum Butter, Plum Jelly, Canned Plums for winter, Plum Pudding, and be "Plum Happy", if you plant a few trees.

The varieties I offer are selected with special reference to their good qualities; such as hardness, early bearing, large size and best flavor.

A few dollars invested in Plum Trees will return better dividends than we get from some of the "Get Rich Quick" schemes we invest in sometimes.

CHOICEST KINDS

DeSoto—Good size. Yellow with red cheek. Best for canning. Very sweet. Bears young. Entirely hardy. One of the best. Ripens in August.

Hawkeye—Very large. Yellow with red bluish. Firm flesh. Very sweet. Perfectly hardy. Bears young. Ripens in September.

Stoddard—Largest size. Purple and red. Good grower. Hardy and prolific. Best for canning and market. A good one. Ripens in August.

Wyant—Good size. Purple and red. Very hardy. Nearly a free stone. Heavy bearer. One of the best kinds. Ripens in September.

Wolf—Medium size. Yellow mottled. Firm and sweet. A freestone. Hardy and prolific. Ripens in August.

Forest Garden—Largest size. (See picture). Yellow with red cheek. Very sweet and juicy. Small pit; thin skin; delicate flavor. Hardy

everywhere. Bears early. Ripens in September. The best all around plum except America.

AMERICA PLUM

(See Picture front cover)

This plum has all the excellent qualities that are possessed by the best American and European varieties. The tree is a hybrid. Fruit is largest size, often being 1½ inches in diameter. Richly colored—purplish red. Thin skin; very small pit. Flavor rich and tempting; suggestive of the apricot. Bears third year. Ironclad hardness. The real King of Plums. Ripens in July. (Price same as other kinds).

Pears



Flemish Beauty

Keiffer—Medium size. Beautiful yellow. Late keeper. The best late canner and market pear. The pear for everybody. Very hardy. Ripens in October and November.

WHY pay out a good, crisp five dollar William for a bushel of "shipped in" Pears when you can raise them at home?

They are hardy, just as sure to bear as Apples. The trees begin bearing when young.

Fruit is delicious for sauce, or canned for winter. As an ornament in the yard, the tree is beautiful, and then when the fruit gets ripe, the whole family, from "Little Johnnie" to the "hired man" take kindly to them. The kinds we offer are the hardiest and best for the West. My choice is the Flemish Beauty.

Duchess—Very large size. Dull green color. Rich flavor. Bears the second year from planting. Juicy and rich. Ripens in September.

Flemish Beauty—Good size. Red cheek. Very hardy. Strong grower. Sweet and good bearer. Ripens in September.

Bartlett—Large. Rich, golden yellow. Juicy and buttery. Fine flavor. Bears young. The best early pear. Ripens in August.

Peaches

THE Peach is one of our most delicious fruits. By many the tree is considered tender, and the crop uncertain in this latitude, but it is remarkable how many people raise peaches successfully by selecting hardy varieties and by planting in sheltered locations.

I do not recommend commercial peach orchards for this section, but I do say, you can have a good supply for home use, almost any year.

The list here offered contains the very best for hardiness and quality. Plant in rich soil.

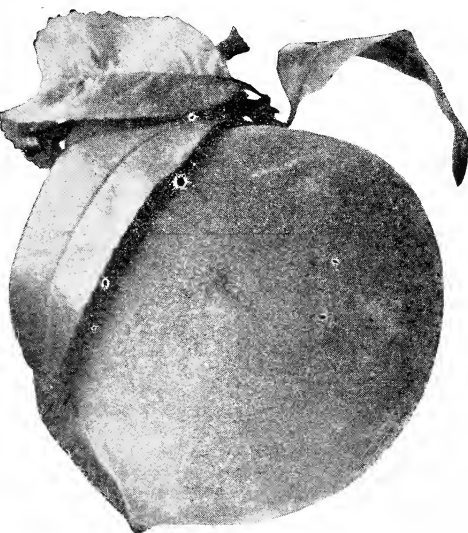
Crawford's Late—Very large. Rich golden yellow. Freestone. The best canning peach. Perfectly hardy. Ripens in late September.

Elberta—Largest size. Yellow with red cheek. Good quality. Freestone. Very hardy. The market peach. Ripens in September.

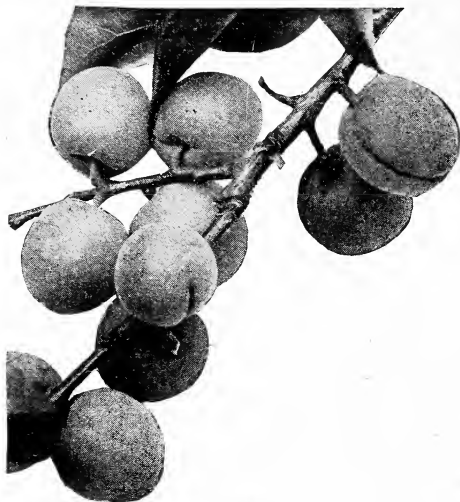
Russell—Of Nebraska origin. Good size. Very attractive. Highest quality. Juicy and Sweet. Freestone. Exceedingly hardy. Ripens in August.

Alexander—Fair size. White skin. Red cheek. Juicy and sweet. A clingstone. The earliest of all. Hardy. Ripens in July.

Bokara—Raised from seed procured in Bokara, Asia. It has been fruited in the Northwest for years and found to be one of the hardiest peaches known here. Tree has stood 28 degrees below Zero with but little injury to the tips, and produced good crops. Fruit large yellow, with red cheek, of good quality. Perfect freestone; skin tough. A fine shipper. Ripens in August.



Bokara Peach.



Royal

Apricots

NO HOME orchard is complete without a few Apricot trees. The Royal is of Russian origin and is more widely planted than any other variety. The tree is noted for its hardiness and early bearing.

The fruit is a deep orange color, slightly blushed and possesses an exceedingly pleasant flavor.

It is a free-stone and one of the largest Apricots grown.

NOTICE—Buy nursery stock and seed of me and save agent's profits. I have no agents, but sell direct to you at bed-rock prices.
J. A. YAGER.

Grapes

THE grape has been cultivated for generations. New and better varieties have been discovered, until now it seems perfection has been attained.

This fruit comes into bearing one or two years from planting.

They require but little space; the vines are ornamental; but the greatest joy is experienced when the rich, juicy clusters are harvested, as no other fruit seems to suit the taste like a grape.

From long experience I offer you below, the very best and most desirable kinds for home use and for market.

NOTE—See picture of Campbell's Early Grape on inside back cover.

Elvira—White color. Compact sweet, juicy bunch. Often used for wine. Very hardy and prolific. Ripens before Concord.

Pocklington—White color. Good cluster.

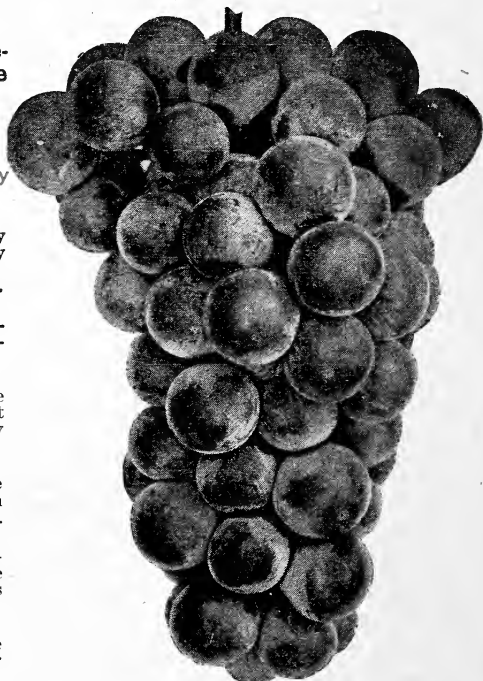
Large berries. Very prolific, sweet and tender. A good table grape. Ripens after Concord.

Concord—Black color. The standard grape both for home and market. The hardiest of all. Bears one year from planting. Juicy and sweet. Ripens in September.

Moore's Early—Blue-black color. Large cluster. Very hardy. Better quality than Concord. Ripens two weeks before Concord.

Worden—Blue-black color. Very high quality. Pleasant flavor. Juicy and sweet. One of the best for table or market. Ripens just before Concord.

Agawam—Rich red color. Large loose bunch. Tender, juicy and luscious. Fine for table. Ripens in September.



Concord (The Standard Grape).

GRAPES—Continued.

(See cut inside back cover).

✓ CAMPBELL'S EARLY GRAPE

This variety is the very acme of perfection in the Grape family. Ripens before Concord. Has very large, compact clusters. A vigorous, hardy vine. Delicate flavor, and the best all around Grape known. Not a novelty, but a tried and tested sort.

Gooseberries

THERE is hardly a yard so small, or a farm so large that there is not room for a dozen Gooseberry bushes. This fruit is hardy everywhere, needs no special care and does well in any good corn soil.



Champion

It often fruits the next year after planting, and is marvelously prolific. Get started with the right kind; that is the main thing. I list three good ones here, but my choice is the Champion.

✓ **Downing**—Large, handsome, pale green berry. Fine flavor. Good family kind. Very hardy and attractive.

✓ **Houghton**—Medium size. The well known old kind. Pale red color. Tender and good. Heavy producer. Seldom mildews. Rapid grower.

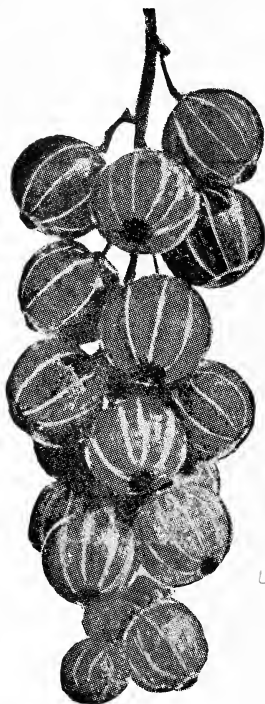
✓ **Champion**—This is the giant of the gooseberry family for size and the quality is unsurpassed. The berries are pale green and not as sour as other sorts. The plant is prolific; very hardy and I can recommend this variety very highly. **Champion Gooseberry.** (½ natural size).

THE PEARL GOOSEBERRY

(See picture inside front cover)

Gooseberries are good, better and best. The Pearl is the BEST, because it is the largest, being more than twice as big as the common kind. It bears fruit in great abundance. The bush is entirely hardy. Strong grower. Bears early and is not as sour as other kinds. My first choice.

Currants



Perfection

THE Currant is a fine fruit if you want to make jelly.

As for pies, it just about "takes the cake". This fruit is perfectly hardy everywhere. It will show fruit the next year from planting.

There are no sweet currants, but there are three kinds that are larger, better, juicier and sweeter than the others. My own choice is the White Grape and the Red Cross, and I am sure the Red Cross is the best red one, unless it is the Perfection.

RED CROSS

This grand new currant is the best Red Currant known. Best Jelly Currant. Not as sour as others. Very large clusters. Dark red color. Each berry largest size. Best for home garden. (See picture inside back cover.)

✓ **White Grape**—The best white currant. Large full bunches; mild flavor; highest quality; vigorous growth. The best white one.

✓ **Perfection**—Brilliant red color. Largest size berries. Ripens early. Has few seeds and can be left on the bush a long time.

Raspberries

BY ALL means plant some Raspberries.

They are one of the leading small fruits and will bear the next year after planting. Give good cultivation and start with the right kinds and you will have success.

For pies, jam and canning they fill a "long felt want".

A big improvement has been made in Raspberries in the last two or three years. The Black Pearl and Cumberland are the best black ones; St. Regis is the best red one.



Black Pearl

RASPBERRIES—Continued

BLACK PEARL

✓ **THE** Raspberry is one of our best fruits. Black Pearl has merits possessed by no other. Give it "half a chance" and it will surprise you. It won't sprout up all over the country. The canes are large and strong. The fruit is borne in great clusters. Never freezes out. Stands drouth well. Berries largest size. Its chief merits are as follows:

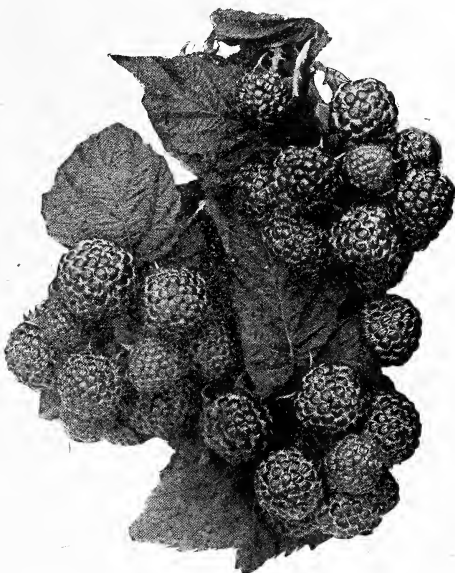
Fruit largest size—Bears Second year
—Most delicious flavor—Remarkably prolific—Possesses extreme hardness.

EVERBEARING ST. REGIS RED RASPBERRY

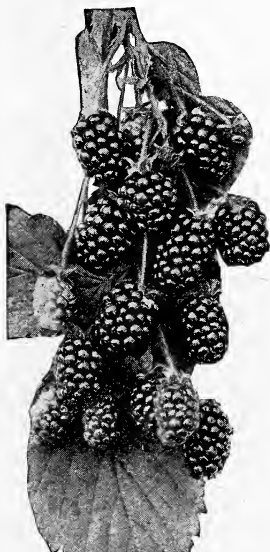
The past season this remarkable berry has again proven its merit. It bears throughout the entire season; stands dry weather well, and does not winter kill easily. Will bear fruit the first season planted. The fruit is a brilliant crimson color. Berries largest size. The quality of the fruit is unrivaled. Bears abundantly.

✓ **Cumberland**—Largest size of all. Very firm and sweet. A strong grower. Entirely hardy. A good shipper. Annual bearer.

Louden—Large, fine and sweet. Dark, crimson color. Entirely hardy. A good one for market or home use.



Everbearing St. Regis
(One-fourth Natural size.)



Snyder Blackberries
(One-fifth Natural Size).

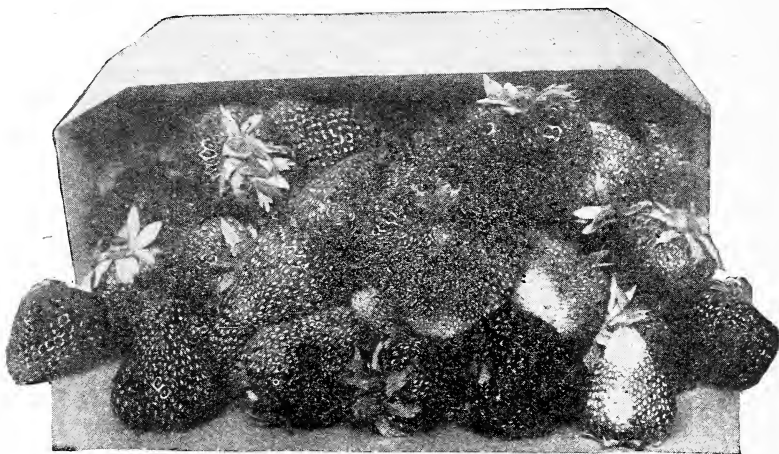
Blackberries

I DON'T know who discovered this fruit, but whoever did, conferred a great benefit on mankind. There is nothing else that will take the place of Blackberries with sugar and cream. A Blackberry pie is just about the "best ever".

This fruit is easy to raise. Just give them half a chance and you'll sure get the fruit. The Snyder is the hardest and best of all and is my first choice.

✓ **Snyder**—The old standard. Very hardy, consequently much raised in cold climates. Berries medium size, juicy, rich; strong, stout cane, thrifty growth and a very broad leaf.

Strawberries



A LONG in June, when you happen to call on your neighbor, and find her making a "three layer" shortcake, from berries picked fresh that morning from her own garden, you will at once plan to plant a patch for yourself.

Everyone can have strawberries in abundance. They are easy to raise, and require only a small space to grow. Spring planting is always best.

The June varieties such as the Dunlap, will not fruit much the first year, but the Everbearing will fruit the first year.

The Senator Dunlap is undoubtedly the best June variety for hardiness, size and bearing habit. It is self fertilizing and may be planted alone. If you want a variety, the other kinds listed here are the most desirable.

***Senator Dunlap**—The largest size berries. Bright red color. Peculiarly aromatic. A good shipper. Ripens mid-season and is the most prolific and best berry yet discovered.

Bederwood—Good size berries. Very sweet and firm. Rapid grower and heavy cropper.

Clyde—Large berries. Crimson color. Flesh rich pink. Tender and delicious. Hardy and prolific.

Splendid—Large round berries. Dark red fruit. Mid-season sort. Elegant quality.



NOTICE—When your bundle of trees arrives, don't look for the Strawberry plants, as they are always sent separately by Parcel Post, Prepaid and fresh.

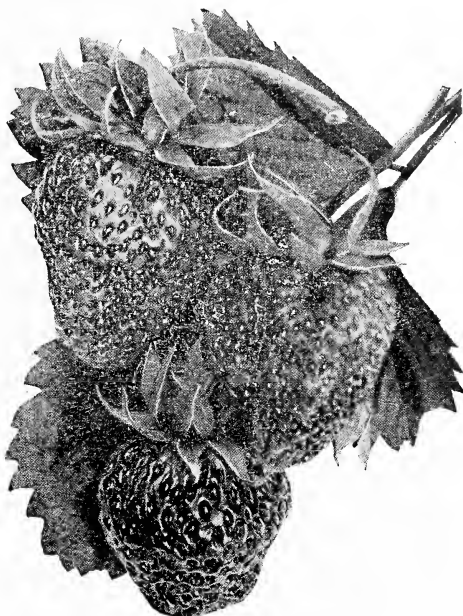
Sen. Dunlap

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

WHEN the Everbearing Strawberry was announced, people said, "Ah Ha! Pure moonshine; same as the White Blackberry, the Tree Gooseberry, the Wonderberry, and the Blue Rose."

Folks who tried them, soon found them to be as represented, and have eagerly sought this splendid fruit; because of its exceptional merit.

The plants fruit the first year. Berries are as large as other sorts. The quality is unsurpassed. Just as sweet, no more seeds than others. Richest red color. Perfectly hardy. Multiply rapidly. Plant and cultivate them the same as other kinds and you will be pleased with results. We mail the plants to you the same day they are dug, so you get them fresh and vigorous. The Progressive Everbearing is the best.



Progressive Everbearing.

Asparagus

ABOUT the best thing for "Spring Fever" is a mess of home grown Asparagus. It is about the earliest good thing that comes from the garden. A bed of it will last for twenty years, and gets better all the time. The Doctor says it is very beneficial to the health.

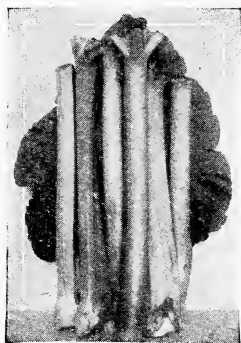
It never freezes out, no insects attack it. You can cut it during a long period, and the fact is, every family should have it in the home garden.

The Palmetto is the best variety. (See picture on inside front cover.)

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

IF ALL other garden products should fail, you can be sure of having nice juicy pies, and delicious sauce if you have a few hills of Rhubarb. Once planted it lasts for years. It just keeps growing and you keep using it. Rhubarb is the nearest thing to being an automatic pie factory of anything I know. The Victoria is best.

Victoria—Extra early; tender stalk; very juicy; not as sour as other kinds. Can be used for many weeks. Best for canning.



Victoria

Shade and Ornamental Trees



Norway Maple

Elm, White—A splendid native. Easy to transplant. Very hardy. Graceful habit. One of the very best for lawn, street or shade tree.

Linden (Basswood)—Rapid grower. A hardy and graceful tree. Has large, clean leaves. Produces sweet flowers much sought by bees.

Sycamore, American—I think this one of the very choicest trees for street or lawn planting. They always grow straight and shapely. It is a rapid grower. Has dense foliage and easily started. One of the longest lived trees known. Good for a century. Plant Some!!!

Ash, White—Rapid growing tree, of fine, symmetrical outline. A valuable street or park tree, and should be extensively planted.

Russian Olive—A very hardy and quite a rapid growing tree with silvery foliage; very striking in appearance. Its ability to endure extreme cold and drouth makes it desirable for ornamental lawns and hedges.

Mountain Ash—Very hardy and handsome with fine clusters of scarlet berries hanging on the trees in winter. A beautiful tree for the lawn.

A TREE is the silent friend of man.

The Landscape would truly be cheerless and desolate without trees. The humblest home can be sheltered at small expense as well as the palatial mansion, by the planting of trees.

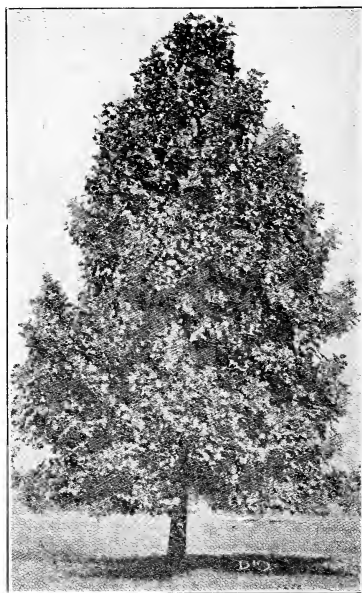
Land values are enhanced by suitable trees, whether it be in the city or on the farm.

A cottage by the roadside surrounded by trees and shrubs is the embodiment of our ideal of the most sacred place on earth—the HOME.

Norway Maple—Of spreading habit, dense foliage; dark green leaves; very hardy; a rapid grower; a rich and majestic shade tree for yard or street planting.

Birch, White—Of graceful habit. Tree has white bark and beautiful foliage. Fine for lawn or cemetery.

Maple, Soft—Everybody knows this fine native tree. A rapid grower. Very graceful and hardy. Splendid for street and shade tree. This tree transplants easily.



Sycamore.

Forest Tree Seedlings

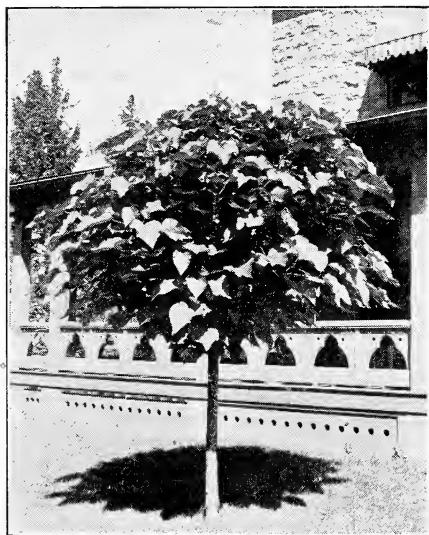
EVERY farmer should have a windbreak or shelter belt. You save feed for your live stock through the winter by having them behind a grove, and the friendly shade in summer is of great value. Start with some of my little forest trees and in a short time you will have a shelter, wood, poles and posts, besides adding 100 per cent to the looks of your farm.



A Block of Forest Seedlings

See Blue Sheet for sizes and prices.

Weeping Trees



Catalpa (Weeping Bungei)

TREES of this class are much desired for their grace and beauty. As single specimens upon the lawn, along the street, or in the cemetery, they are highly prized for their elegance.

Birch (Cutleaf Weeping)—Without question the most popular of all the weeping or pendulous trees. Tree grows tall and has the graceful, slender, drooping branches. The bark is silvery white. The leaves are delicately indented, giving the suggestion of taste and refinement.

Mulberry (Weeping)—One of the finest and most graceful weeping trees, forming an umbrella-shaped head, with slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Foliage is beautiful; leaves distinctly lobed. Tree perfectly hardy, enduring the severe cold of the North and the extreme heat of the South. Very desirable.

Catalpa (Weeping Bungei)—This tree is grafted six or eight feet from the ground; has a straight body, and forms a remarkable dense, round head that presents the appearance of a beautiful green umbrella. Most desirable for lawn or street effect. This tree is hardy and dependable.

Ornamental Shrubs

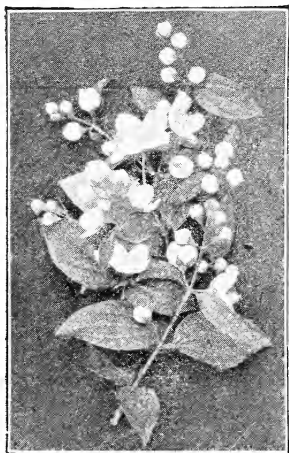
YOU MAY have a home of stately proportions, or it may be only a modest cottage, but the picture is not complete unless you have an assortment of Shrubs.

The diversity of foliage and bloom extending from May until winter is such as to afford a succession of cheer and beauty throughout the growing season.

No better investment can be made than in a few hardy Flowering Shrubs. My list comprises the hardiest and best bloomers for this latitude.

Spirea (Bridal Wreath)—The best Spirea of all. Perfectly hardy. An annual bloomer, producing a wealth of white flowers. A good grower and makes a beautiful hedge. Can be sheared if desired.

Honeysuckle (Bush Form)—Not a vine but a splendid hardy shrub. Flowers in June and produces a profusion of sweet pink flowers, followed by showy white berries. Very desirable.



Mock Orange

Althea (Rose of Sharon)—A hardy shrub unsurpassed for profusion of bloom. Rich foliage and blooms until frost. We can furnish them in the following colors:—deep red, purple, white and rose.

Weigelia (Rosea)—This shrub blooms from June until fall. Erect habit. Attractive foliage. Very hardy and graceful. Flowers delicate pink.

Lilac (Common Purple)—The well-known hardy shrub. Produces beautiful, sweet-scented, purple flowers in May. These plants make a nice ornamental tall hedge.

Barberry Thunbergii (Japanese)—A great acquisition for hedges or specimens. Perfectly hardy. Will thrive anywhere. Handsome foliage, green and copper-colored, but turning to orange and red in the fall. Scarlet berries line the branches all winter.

Flowering Almond (Pink)—The well-known hardy shrub. An early bloomer producing flowers resembling small roses. One of the best shrubs.



Persian Lilac

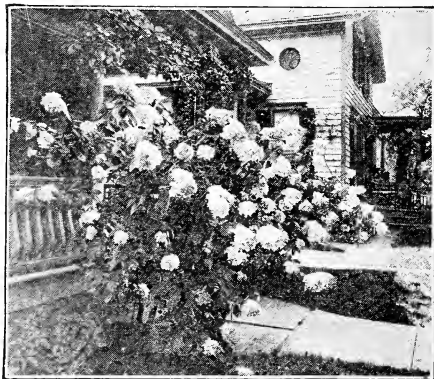
...Snowball—The old favorite. Hardy and a free bloomer. Pure white blossoms in June. Blooms young and is very desirable.

Hydrangea (Paniculata)—The best of the late flowering shrubs. Very hardy. A free bloomer. Produces immense clusters of creamy-white flowers. Blooms the first year from planting. One of the best.

Lilac (Persian)—Purple flowers, sweet scented, willowy branches. Heartshaped leaves. Very hardy and stronger than the common purple.

Lilac (White)—Very much the same habits and form as the Purple Lilac except that it has pure white flowers. Very hardy.

Mock Orange (Syringa)—A very hardy upright shrub. Large, white, sweet-scented blossoms appear in May or June. The finest perfume of the garden.



Hydrangea, Paniculata.

SHRUBS—Continued



Butterfly Bush.

Nothing is more pleasing than the fragrance and beauty of the *Paniculata Clematis*. The *Honeysuckles* are most attractive. The *Wistaria* with its wealth of purple is a benediction. The *Woodbine* affords shade and a riot of autumn-hued foliage.

Clematis, Creamy White, (Henryi)—A beautiful rich white flower, very large, often 4 inches in diameter. Hardy and attractive.

Clematis, Crimson (Mme. Andre)—Crimson red. Large flowers, 4 inches in diameter. Striking color. Good climber. Splendid foliage. Hardy.

Clematis, Purple (Jackmanni)—The queen of all vines for size and richness of flowers, which are violet purple, 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Needs winter cover.

Clematis, White (Paniculata)—The best hardy white Clematis. Vigorous, sweet-scented pure white flowers. Blooms late in summer.

Virginia Creeper—A new hardy woodbine. Better than Boston Ivy. Good thick foliage. Splendid for clinging to walls of all kinds. Will grow anywhere. The best vine.

Wistaria (Purple)—A rapid hardy-growing vine. Produces large drooping purple clusters of flowers in May and June.

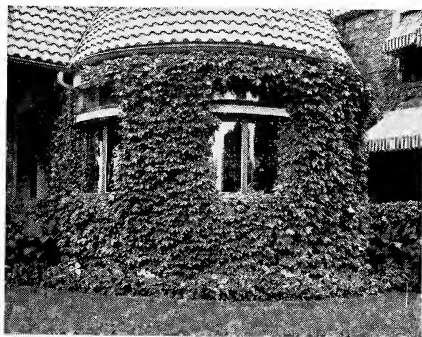
BUTTERFLY BUSH

(Buddleia Magnifica)

The latest thing in gorgeous shrubs. Grows four feet tall. Has great clusters of lilac colored flowers. Very fragrant. Attracts large numbers of butterflies, hence its name. Exceedingly attractive.

Hardy Vines

THERE is nothing more attractive than a vine in bloom by the porch or on a trellis. Vines may be used to cover fences, or to hide some unsightly object.

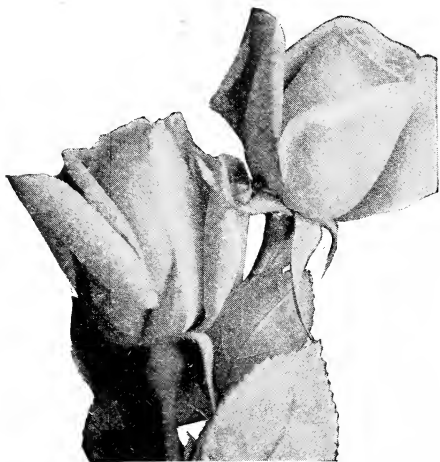


Virginia Creeper (Woodbine)

Honeysuckle (Scarlet Trumpet)—A good hardy climber. Free bloomer. Flowers the shape of a trumpet. Fine for a trellis.

Honeysuckle (Yellow Trumpet)—Similar to above except that flowers are yellow. Very hardy and vigorous.

Hardy Roses



Frau Karl Druschki

Frau Karl Druschki—White American Beauty. The best white rose in existence. Pure snow white with long buds and immense, perfectly double flowers; a vigorous grower, of upright habit and luxuriant foliage.

Magna Charta—Rose pink. Hardy, splendid fragrance, strong grower.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

Flower of Fairfield—(Perpetual Flowering **Crimson Rambler**)—The best new hardy climbing rose yet discovered. Its flowers are produced in marvelous clusters like the **Crimson Rambler**, but the color is more brilliant. It is a strong grower and flowers freely throughout the entire season. You will not be disappointed in this rose.

Crimson Rambler—Rich Crimson red. Bears immense clusters. Very rapid grower. The best climbing rose known. Hardy everywhere.

Dorothy Perkins—Shell pink. Borne in clusters. Strong grower. Very hardy and rapid grower. The best pink climber.

Prairie Queen—Rose red. Large flowers, not fragrant. Rapid Climber. Very hardy. The good old-fashioned rose.

PINK KILLARNEY

This is the Queen of Roses. It is a hybrid tea, bush Rose. The buds and flowers are the most delicate sea-shell pink color. A free flowering sort, and has a fragrance that is most bewitching and pleasing. This rose is one of the most attractive grown. (See picture on front cover).

THE ROSE is the finest cultivated blooming plant. The diversity of color and perfume is remarkable. The Rose is an emblem of purity, and its fragrance is ennobling. It softens the cares of life and gives us a glimpse of the beyond.

BUSH ROSES

Paul Neyron—Bright pink. The largest rose grown. Hardy, splendid fragrance. Strong grower.

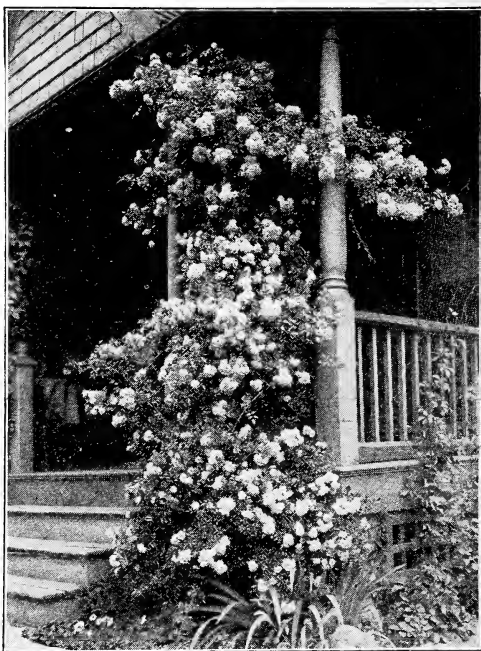
Gen. Jacqueminot—Bright red. Large double. Fragrant, very hardy, and takes first place.

Earl of Dufferin—Rich velvet maroon. Very double and fragrant. One of the best.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Dark variety red, almost black. Large, sweet, double and most elegant. Very hardy. The best dark rose.

Madam Plantier—Pure white, not fragrant. Profuse bloomer. Very hardy. Often used for cemetery purposes.

Clio—Creamy white, pinkish center. Large double flower. Delicate perfume. Very vigorous grower.



Crimson Rambler

Ornamental Hedges



Barberry Thunbergii.

IN LANDSCAPE work, and yard decorations, hedges are being planted more than formerly. As a division line, a hedge is most desirable, or it may be placed on either side of a drive with splendid effect. As an outer enclosure, it is very attractive.

The three kinds offered here are the best for this latitude. The Privet and Spirea may be sheared to the desired height, thereby producing a formal effect. The Barberry should be allowed to grow naturally, thus preserving its beauty.

Amoor Privet—Extremely hardy. Has no thorns. Dark glossy green foliage. Makes a dense growth. May be sheared to produce pleasing effect. Very attractive.

Spirea van Houtte—Often called Bridal Wreath. Very hardy. Long, delicate branches, covered with beautiful white flowers in June. Makes a splendid hedge.

Thunbergii Barberry—Sometimes called Japanese Barberry. Hardy anywhere. Grows two or three feet tall. Branches covered with handsome little flowers, followed by small red berries that remain all winter. You can't beat it. (See picture).

Hardy Perennial Plants

THERE is no class of plants more desirable than these. They are better than the annuals because you plant them but once, and each spring they come forth with renewed vigor to gladden the heart and embellish the landscape. The plants listed here are all hardy, and afford a profusion of bloom throughout the season.

Phlox—Hardy—The most charming flowers. Blooming from June till November. Flowers range from pure white to darkest crimson. Plant in groups.

Yucca (Adam's Needle)—Stalks grow four to six feet tall. Are covered with large, bell-shaped flowers. Foliage green the entire year. Extremely hardy and conspicuous.

Bleeding Heart—A great favorite, curious heart-shaped blossom. Fine for border or as a single plant. Blossom light red. Very hardy. Blooms in April and May.

Golden Glow—A fine hardy plant. Good for background. Very hardy. Flaming yellow, double flowers. Blossoms in August and September.

Marvel Malloes—This is one of the finest and best perennials yet introduced. The plant is perfectly hardy and never fails to bloom. The flowers are often six inches in diameter, almost pure white, with a velvety crimson center. Plants attain a height of four or five feet. A delightful object for the yard.



Yucca



Floral Treasure

The following kinds are the very choicest of the hundreds of known varieties. Order by number.

No. 1—**Duchess de Nemours**—The largest white Paeony of all. Very double. Has a delicate fragrance. The heart is touched with pink. Flower often four inches in diameter.

No. 2—**F. Ortegat**—Large crimson bloom. Very double. Bewitching perfume. Buds resembling the rose. Long stems.

No. 3—**Floral Treasure**—Great pink flowers. Free bloomer. Very double and sweet perfume. A fine cut flower.

No. 4—**L. Martine**—Double pink bloom. Peach blossom color. Slender stems. Moss rose fragrance. Early bloomer.

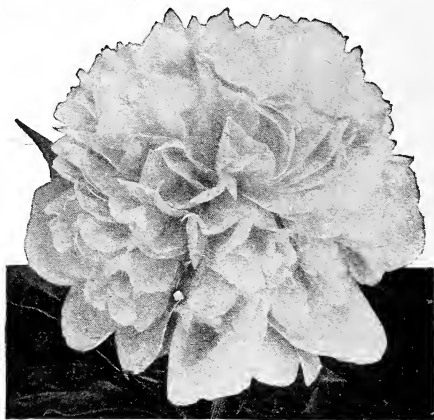
No. 5—**Louis Van Houtte**—Dazzling red. Rose shape. Medium size flower. Very double. Apple blossom odor. Blooms in mid-season.

No. 6—**Officinalis Rubra**—Dark rich crimson. Semi-double. Golden center. Always in bloom for Decoration Day. Very earliest.

Paeonies

THESE flowers stand in a class by themselves, being entirely hardy, having no insect enemies, and never failing to produce an abundance of fragrant blooms each year.

Next to the Rose, the Paeony is the grandest flower under cultivation. Plants have been known to have bloomed for twenty-five consecutive years. They never fail you. The finest Decoration Day bloom.



Duchess de Nemours

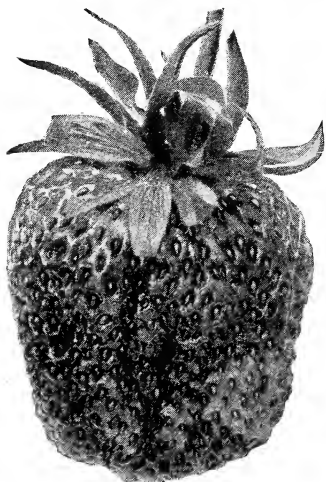
FREE OFFER

GOOD UNTIL MARCH 25TH

We have an unusual Free Offer to make to our customers this season. It is a wonderful new Strawberry. No plants are for sale at any price, but in order to give you the benefit of this variety, we will mail free,

10 Vigorous Plants Postpaid

provided you send us an order for \$8.00 worth of nursery stock (not seeds) listed in this book, before March 25th. This new Strawberry is known as the Corsican. (See cut actual size). The plants are the largest and most vigorous you have ever seen. The fruit surpasses in size any strawberry now known. Quality of superior excellence. We take this method of distribution for your benefit.



Corsican

FIELD SEEDS



IMMEDIATELY following, and during the Great World War, the prices of field seeds were so high that many farmers hesitated to pay the price asked for seed.

In consequence of this, the usual rotation has been abandoned and as a result, a preceptible decline in farm yields will soon be noted, unless new sowings are made.

It is the poorest kind of economy to rob the land from year to year, knowing that eventually we suffer from decreased production.

Owing to the farm labor problem, many farmers are seeding down a portion of the land to the Clovers and Alfalfa—thus building up the soil to a high state of fertility.

Fields in France and Belgium that have been farmed continually for a thousand years, yield twice as much as our so-called “virgin soil” of the West. We wonder how it is done, but it is very simple. They rotate their crops and fertilize heavily. Alfalfa, and Clover, Cows, Beef, Dairying—these words tell the story of their success.

As our population increases, we will be forced to adopt the intensive farming methods of European countries. We are amazed at land values in the West at \$400.00 and \$500.00 per acre, but they are not nearly as high as in England, France and Germany.

Intensive farming, combined with stock raising is the only way our high priced land will yield a fair return.

There may be lean years for our farmers, but year in and year out, the man who keeps his soil in a high state of fertility, by diversifying his crops, keeping a bunch of cattle, a few dairy cows, a bunch of hogs, and a flock of chickens, will be the most independent citizen we have.

Field Seeds this year are reasonable in price and many farmers will doubtless extend their plantings.

My Terms

PRICES—The prices quoted here are for seed delivered at depot or Express office at Fremont, Nebr. You are to pay the Freight or Express charges. Terms, strictly cash.

SACKS—I make no extra charge for sacks. The sacks are "weighed in" as seed. Great care is taken to have good strong sacks, and in most cases I double sack the seed to avoid leakage.

GUARANTEE—I guarantee all seed shipped to you, to reach you in good condition. If sacks are torn or seed damaged, require the R. R. or Express Agent to note same on your freight or express receipt. Then notify me.

APPROVAL—When you get your shipments of seeds from me, if they are not as represented, write me about it, and I will adjust the matter satisfactorily with you. I will do everything possible to please you.

FREE SAMPLES—Ask for free samples of seed. I like to have you see just what you are buying, and the seed I send will be exactly like the sample you get.

SUBJECT TO SALE—I have a large supply of seed on hand, bought right and all good stuff, and the prices I make you now are only good till the present supply is exhausted.

INSPECTION—All my seed is inspected by the State Pure Seed Commissioner.

WARRANTY—If seed is not satisfactory when received, it may be returned within ten days and I will refund money paid by you. I cannot warrant the crop as it depends upon climate and other conditions beyond my control—J. A. YAGER.

QUANTITY—On mail orders, I do not care to fill any order for seed for less than \$1.00, as cost of handling smaller orders is excessive.

WEIGHTS PER BUSHEL AND LBS. PER ACRE

| | Lbs. Per Bu. | Sow Per Acre |
|------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Alfalfa | 60..... | 12 to 15 lbs. |
| Red Clover | 60..... | 10 to 12 lbs. |
| Alsike Clover | 60..... | 6 to 8 lbs. |
| Sweet Clover | 60..... | 15 to 18 lbs. |
| White Clover | 60..... | 5 to 6 lbs. |
| Timothy | 45..... | 15 to 18 lbs. |
| Rape | 50..... | 8 to 10 lbs. |
| Sudan Grass | 50..... | 18 to 22 lbs. |
| Golden Millet | 50..... | 35 to 50 lbs. |
| Amber Cane | 50..... | 75 to 100 lbs. |
| Blue Grass (Ky.) | 14..... | 30 to 50 lbs. |

Alfalfa



Alfalfa

WHOLE volumes have been written about the merits of Alfalfa. Boiled down facts show that Alfalfa on the Western farm holds a high place of distinction. What are some of the chief facts in favor of Alfalfa? Chief among them we note as follows:

It is a perennial, fields having been known to last for twenty years. Four crops are not infrequent, yielding 3 to 4 tons per acre each year.

The feeding value is very high for all kinds of live stock. Dairy cows show a marked milk increase fed on Alfalfa hay; the work horse responds with added strength and endurance when receiving his portion of this nutritious forage; pigs pile on the pork if they nibble at the Alfalfa stack during the winter. It supplements corn and produces vigor and health among all the farm animals.

When the soil has been robbed, Alfalfa restores fertility. For 2,000 years the people of Europe have looked to Alfalfa to help keep up the soil. Five to ten bushels more of corn per acre is not uncommon, when the Alfalfa field is turned under.

As a pasture crop it is a constant source of profit. The choicest beef, pork and mutton come from this source. As a poultry feed, it is unequalled as an appetizer. It stimulates the growth of fowls, and creates a continuous egg laying contest.

Wild hay is disappearing and Alfalfa rapidly taking its place. On \$300.00 an acre land, you get good returns on the investment from Alfalfa. It stands drouth well; seldom winter kills; grows while you sleep, and no farm scene is more attractive than a waving field of Alfalfa blooms.

Your oil stock may not "pay out", because most of it was just "hot air" and "moonshine"—equal parts, but your Alfalfa patch pays good dividends every year.

Try a few acres and see. Sow 12 to 15 pounds per acre.

Red Clover



Red Clover

GOOD farmers naturally turn to Red Clover for relief when their land shows signs of exhaustion. Thousands of instances could be enumerated to show the benefits of Clover as a fertilizer.

Here in the West, we took it for granted that the fertility of our soil was endless, and kept taking off enormous crops, and piling up the mon-

ey to buy more land; but as yields diminished, it became evident that we were "land robbers." So we had to resort to Clover.

Crops of corn are nearly doubled, following Clover. It puts back the nitrogen into the soil. Wheat and other small grain yields are increased when a Clover field is turned over.

As a pasture crop it is in the front rank for cattle, horses, sheep and pigs. Clover hay contains the elements necessary to produce flesh, promote growth, and enhance the vigor and health of our domestic animals.

Clover is the salvation of the "run down" farm. It fills the barn with the richest hay known. It insures better grain crops which follow. It is the chief reliance in dairy regions.

When you drive through a region where Clover is grown extensively, you will notice ideal farm homes, big red barns, silos, machinery sheds, good fences, orchards, grain stacks and waving fields of corn. Yes Sir! Clover and prosperity are half brothers.

By careful estimate, it has been found that plowing under a crop of green Clover, the equivalent of 20 loads of barnyard manure are added to the soil.

The farmer who rotates his land with Clover, generally owns stock in the local bank; is a leader in the community, and is an all around prosperous fellow, and one of the ideal citizens of which we boast, out here in the Great West.

I don't say that Clover alone will make a man wealthy, but I do say that it is one of the fundamentals in successful farming.

Because of high prices of seed, during the Great War, many farmers refused to sow Clover, but since there is an abundance of seed and prices are reasonable, I believe many will sow Clover this season.

Sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre.

Alsike Clover

THIS Clover is often called "Swedish Clover." In appearance, it resembles both the White and Red Clover, and by some is believed to be a hybrid between the two.

Alsike will grow successfully where Red will not. In fact, where soils are too poor and exhausted for the Red Clover, Alsike will usually give most satisfactory results.



Clover, Alsike.

Like the Red, this Clover is a good fertilizer, adding both humus and nitrogen to the soil.

This Clover is especially adapted to low, wet soils, where the Red does not thrive, but is equally adapted to upland soils.

As a pasture crop it is one of the very best, often being sown with Timothy. An Alsike pasture is good for years, as the plants live longer than the Red and re-seed more readily.

As a fertilizer of the soil, Alsike ranks with the Red, and repeated tests prove its worth as such

Grown for hay, it will not produce as many tons as the Red, but its feeding quality is superior to the Red.

This Clover heads the list of plants, when plowed under green, as a fertilizer. Sown early in the spring in small grain and plowed under after harvest, it cannot be excelled. Corn following this process, often shows a gain of 10 bushels per acre.

Wheat and oats and other small grains following Alsike, show marked increase in yield.

The seed of this clover is only half the size of the Red, therefore a smaller amount is required for an acre.

Sow and handle same as Red Clover.

Sow 6 to 8 lbs. per acre.

Sweet Clover



Sweet Clover

OSCAR BENSON and I were neighbors 20 years ago. Our wild meadows joined. He was an Episcopalian, and an industrious man, and farmed "right up to the handle."

One hot day in August I saw him in his meadow with a scythe working like a slave. I went over to see him and found him cutting out a patch of pesky weeds, he called Sweet Clover. At that time he used language regarding the weed that was entirely out of keeping with the life of a church member.

Well, we both thought then that the weed was worse than worthless, but two years later, he broke up his wild sod and where the weeds, (Sweet Clover) had been, he got 90 bushels of corn to the acre and only 50 bushels on the other part.

Since that far away day, many men have come to know the value of this Clover as a cultivated plant.

On soils too poor for other crops, this Clover makes good; where alkali is present, it makes a stand; where land is sandy and inclined to "blow" it takes hold and stays. In fact it grows in all places and under all conditions—wet or dry, hot or cold. This once despised weed has come to have a prominent place in farm management.

As a pasture crop, it takes first rank, coming a week or ten days earlier in spring than other pasture plants.

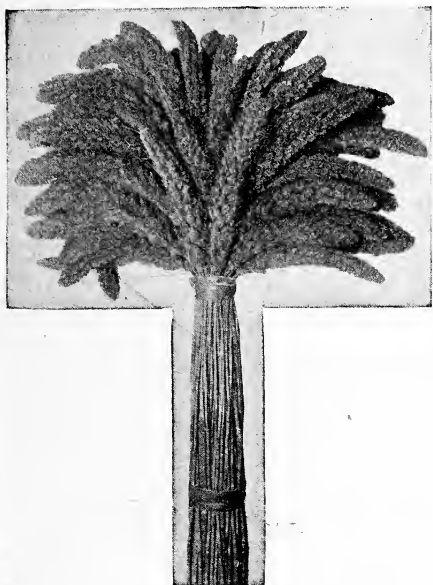
As a hay crop it yields more to the acre than Alfalfa and should be cut and handled the same as other hay crops.

The field will be green and fresh in the hot, dry days of July and August, when other fields are parched and dry. The roots penetrate the earth to a great depth, thus being drouth resistant.

Stock never bloat on this Clover; it does not winter kill. Plowed under green, it is one of the best fertilizers. Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs fatten and thrive on it where pastured.

Sow only the White Blossom variety (*Melilotus Alba*). Early spring seeding is best.

Sow 15 to 18 lbs. per acre.



Golden Millet.

Golden Millet

(GERMAN)

THIS is doubtless the best of all the Millets. A good feed for cows and calves but not for horses. It may be sown late in the season where other crops have failed. Should be cut for hay before seed matures for best results.

Often profitable when grown for seed purposes, as it yields a large amount of seed and is generally in demand by your neighbors.

Sow three-fourths to one bushel per acre.

Timothy

THIS is one of our best known hay and pasture crops and will succeed on any good soil where corn can be raised.

In many sections, it is grown as an exclusive crop of hay for feeding horses, being recognized as very superior for this purpose.

A well established field often yields 2 to 1½ tons of excellent hay per acre, besides furnishing splendid fall pasture for stock.

Where soil has a tendency to wash, Timothy is sown, as the stiff sod prevents erosion.

An ideal combination is Timothy and Red Clover on stiff clay soils, and should be sown at the rate of 10 lbs. of Timothy to 5 lbs. Clover per acre.

A mixture of Timothy and Alsike Clover is very desirable either for hay or pasture, the seed required being Timothy 8 to 10 pounds and 3 to 4 pounds Alsike.

Grain crops following Timothy are materially increased by reason of the added fertility.

When grown for seed purposes 6 to 8 bushels to the acre is the usual yield.

Seed should be sown in the spring. Sow 15 lbs. per acre.



Timothy

White Dutch Clover



Clover, White.

THIS is sometimes called the White Dutch Clover and is the well known kind seen growing in pastures and on our lawns.

For pasture, in combination with Blue Grass

or Alsike, this Clover is very desirable.

As a fertilizer, it is desirable as the other Clovers, as proven by the increased yields of grain following a crop of this Clover.

Considered as a hay crop it is of little value, as the height attained by it does not justify cutting when grown alone.

Stock seldom bloat on this Clover, which makes it a desirable pasture crop.

A field of this Clover is good for an indefinite period, as it re-seeds readily, and seldom ever winter kills even under the most severe conditions.

Should be sown very early in the spring.

Sow 5 to 6 lbs. per acre.

Rape—Drawf Essex

If you have a bunch of pigs, calves or sheep and want to see them grow and fatten rapidly, just turn them into a patch of Rape.

This is a great green feed crop, and produces ten to fifteen tons per acre, and can be pastured continuously till killed by frost.

Can be sown almost anytime during the growing season and in a short time is ready to pasture.

Rape does not exhaust the soil, but is followed by better yields of grain.

Hog breeders place a high value on this crop for sows and little pigs, because it promotes growth and vigor.

As a calf pasture it is very desirable, being a bone and muscle builder.

It grows well on any soil where corn will grow, and where permanent pasture is not available, this is one of the best crops.

Sow broadcast and cover with the harrow.

The first sowing may be made at corn planting time.

Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.



Rape, Dwarf Essex.

Sudan Grass



Sudan Grass

TEN years ago, a new grass seed was sent to America from Africa, by the Sudan Government. Hence the name.

This grass is strictly an annual plant, as the roots do not live through our winter in the Northern States.

Sudan is conceded to be one of the best hay and pasture crops. The hay is superior ton for ton, to Millet, Cane, or Timothy.

As a dry feed for milk cows, Sudan is only slightly less valuable than Alfalfa. Horses, colts and calves grow and fatten remarkably when fed on this hay.

As a pasture crop, for all kinds of animals on the farm, this grass is very desirable, especially for dairy cows.

When grown for hay, two cuttings are easily secured. Each cutting should yield from 2 to 3 tons of the very best dry hay.

It is vastly superior to Sorghum, as the stems are smaller (seldom larger than a lead pencil) but more numerous.

Dry seasons when other crops are short, this grass will grow and produce an enormous amount of feed.

If you have no permanent pasture or hay meadow, you can depend upon Sudan to supply you.

May be sown from about May 10th to June 20th. Seed should be sown broadcast and harrowed in the same as oats.

Sow 20 lbs. per acre.

Amber Cane (Sorghum)



Amber Cane.

AS A FORAGE plant Cane is a very desirable crop. It produces a large amount of feed, often yielding five tons per acre.

This plant adapts itself to almost all kinds of conditions. It will withstand severe drought, but thrives better under normal conditions.

Cattle, horses and mules as well as milch cows will fatten on the Cane and come out in fine shape in the spring.

Sow late in spring, one and one-half to two bushels per acre.

Blue Grass

THIS plant is too well known to need a description. It is the kind we use on our lawns, and is found growing in our tame meadows, often being sown with White Clover.

The plant is extremely hardy and endures almost all conditions of climate and weather.

Sow 20 to 30 lbs. per acre.

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NURSERY AND SEED ORDER SHEET
YAGER NURSERY AND SEED CO.
 FREMONT, NEBRASKA

Gentlemen: Please send me the following stock:

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P. O. Order

Express Order

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Cash

Check

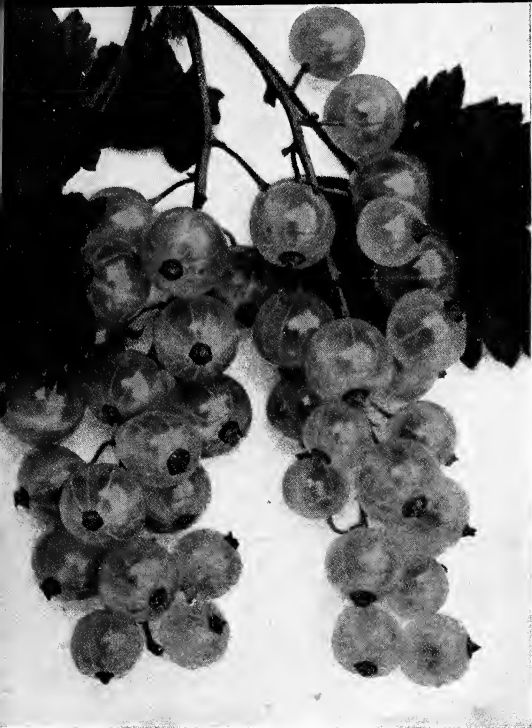
Total...

(OVER)
WRITE NAME AND ADDRESS VERY PLAINLY

ORDER SHEET

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Red Cross.

FREE Samples of all kinds of FIELD SEEDS

My Prices are the Lowest and QUALITY
Best.

The Grape has been cultivated for hundreds of years. The Bible tells us of this splendid fruit.

From the earliest days this vine has been grown, and the quality improved until now it seems to have reached perfection.

The Campbell possesses all the desirable qualities a grape could have.

- 1st. Blue black color.
 - 2nd. Large clusters.
 - 3d. Sweet rich flavor.
 - 4th. Very prolific.
 - 5th. Bears 2nd year.
 - 6th. Hardy vigorous vine.
- (See price on Blue Sheet)

RED CROSS

"Pigs is Pigs" That is what Hank Outodate said when his neighbor bought a "blooded" pig.

But there is a difference. It is the same way about Currants; the high-bred kind are best.

The RED CROSS IS different; best all-around kind.

- 1st. Large bunches.
- 2nd. Not so sour.
- 3d. Heavy producer.
- 4th. Bears 2nd year.
- 5th. Hardy everywhere.
- 6th. Best jelly fruit.

(See price on Blue Sheet)



Campbell's Early.

Yager Nursery and Seed Book

Fremont

Nebraska



The MAY DUKE Cherry has been thoroughly tested out, and it has been found to possess special merit over all other kinds, as follows:

- 1st. Tree very hardy.
- 2nd. It bears young.
- 3d. Fruit largest size.
- 4th. The sweetest flavor.
- 5th. Color rich, dark red.
- 6th. Has very small pit.
- 7th. The heaviest bearer.

(See price on Blue Sheet)

ALFALFA

ALFALFA creates gallons of Cream, tons of Beef, fat Horses, happy Hens, contented Pigs, fertile Land, and prosperous Farmers.

The BEST farmer has his patch of Alfalfa, because it is one of the ESSENTIAL crops.

It yields when other crops fail.

Big PROFITS from high priced land are realized if ALFALFA is grown.

The first cost is SMALL, future returns are Large. A field lasts for years, and when you plow it up future crops are greatly increased.

(See prices on blue Sheet)

